

GERMAN RIGHT DRIVEN BACK OVER FRONTIER

ALLIES CAPTURE SOUAIN AND ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS, BUT LOSE BRIMONT.

100,000 FRESH TROOPS ON WAY TO AID GEN. VON KLUCK

Trenches Flooded and Troops Battle Waist Deep in Water—Magnificent Cathedral Where Joan of Arc Crowned King Destroyed by German Fire—French Government Is Preparing a Protest to the Nations—German Wounded Slain in Hospitals—German Assaults Fail.

Paris.—The Germans attempted to break the left wing of the allies and were thrown back.

Key positions were taken and retaken, but the result of the eighth day's fighting sees the English and French still on the offensive, with the Germans pressing troops behind entrenchments for new counter attacks.

Repulsing most violent blows against their left wing between the Oise and the Aisne, the allies recovered lost ground and advanced their line north and east of Rheims, where lies the center of the battle.

The Germans failed in a terrific assault upon the French center. They took the heights of Brimont, but lost the hill of Pompeille.

Gen. von Kluck's army is being heavily re-enforced. One hundred thousand troops are coming through Belgium by way of Maubeuge.

The ancient cathedral at Rheims is in ruins and the French government is preparing a protest to the nations.

On the east center, the allies won a definite victory, capturing Souain and taking 1,000 prisoners. On the east, the crown prince continues to give way before determined assaults, while Vosges and Lorraine. It is reported, the Germans have been driven across the frontier.

The line of battle remained much the same as on preceding days—from the Oise and the Aisne, north of Craonne, Rheims and Neufchateau toward the plains of Chalons to the forest of the Argonne. Nothing displays more clearly the strength of the German resistance and the indecisiveness of the whole combat than these virtually unchanged lines.

Along this line the Germans put in motion an attack carefully prepared. They sought to overwhelm Gen. French and supporting troops in the vicinity of Chauny. Masses of infantry and artillery were dashed against the allies, but after fighting of the most terrible description, the effort failed and the Germans were repulsed back to their trenches.

Another German Flag Taken.

Paris.—The French war office issued the following communication: "On our left wing we have again made slight advance along the right bank of the River Oise."

"A division of Algerians captured another flag."

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed."

Reports Indicate German Retreat.

London.—Reports indicate the German right is giving away before the French and British. Echo de Paris declares it has the best authority for stating that Gen. von Kluck who has sustained heavy losses, is planning a retreat to Ardennes, where he will make another stand.

Half Million Italians Under Arms.

Rome.—Italy already has more than half a million men under arms. The best of these troops are in camp and barracks in the Lombardy and Venetian provinces.

German Disable British Cruiser. London.—The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor and attacked and completely disabled her. The British lost heavily. The Koenigsberg was able to steam away. The German cruiser, while of the same class as the British, had more modern guns, which outranged those of her antagonist. The British loss is given at 25 killed and 80 wounded.

Arrested for Murder After 22 Years. Pittsburgh, Pa.—That "murder will out" was exemplified in the arrest of Joseph M. Clark of 128 Harrison street, Chicago, for the murder of his brother in this city 22 years ago. The prisoner will likely be brought to this city in a few days to confront an indictment that has lain forgotten for years in an old desk in the district attorney's office and was unearthed recently by accident.

Deal Distributing \$1,900,000.

Jefferson City, Mo.—State Treasurer Deal is now paying to the various counties their pro rata of the state school funds, amounting to approximately \$1,900,000.

KOENIGSBERG, BESIEGED BY THE RUSSIANS



Koenigsberg, East Prussia, one of the strongest fortified cities in Germany, which the Russians are reported to have invested.

FIERCE BATTLE LASTS FOR DAYS; FIRST DETAILS

Gigantic Conflict as the Allies Attempt to Hurl Back the Invading Armies.

CARNAGE HAS BEEN AWFUL

Really a Series of Attacks and Repulses That Have Gone on Along Front of One Hundred and Fifty Miles—Bravery Amounting to Fanaticism Has Been Shown by Both Sides.

It is now possible to give the first details of the terrific battle in the history of the world.

It is a story of a deadly duel of big guns, of furious attacks, of terrific counter-attacks, of hand-to-hand clashes and bayonet charges and of frightful carnage.

It is a story of a succession of battles, which have been fought now on one part of the line and now on the other, hour after hour, for every hour of the twenty-four, day after day and night after night, for six long days, and still with no result at the time of writing.

The story starts with the day of the fourteenth. From the twelfth to the morning of the fourteenth the rival armies had been fighting a rear-guard action, precipitated when the retreating Germans turned at bay to give battle to their allied pursuers.

The real fighting started on the morning of the fourteenth, when the battle became general along the range of heights to the north of the Aisne.

The fighting was sustained with deadly earnestness during all of the next day, the Germans contesting every foot of the way in a supreme endeavor to hold their positions until reinforcements could arrive.

On the night of the fifteenth they appeared to have been strengthened, and commenced their formidable movement against the French and British all along their front. A furious attack on the allies' extreme left, with the big guns of the rival artillery lighting the line of the opposing fronts in fiery silhouette, was repulsed with great courage by the allies. Again and again the Germans returned to the attack with the tenacity that was the marvel of French troops, but each time they were repulsed. No fewer than ten times did they drive their dense masses of troops at the allied infantry, but never were they able to break through.

All night long the fighting lasted, the allies bracing themselves, after each successive counter-attack, to meet the furious onslaught of charging Teutons, until toward dawn the men of both sides were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion.

Just before daybreak the Germans threw all their remaining strength and energy into one final charge, that was conducted with all the vim and courage that could be expected of fresh troops.

They charged like madmen—like fanatics who knew nothing of the fear of death.

But they were rolled back again, and to their enormous losses of dead and wounded. It was as if this was their one chance of salvation, and all the desperation and all the resolution at their command were thrown into it.

Hardly had they recovered from this final grand sortie when the allies followed with a vigorous counter-attack in an effort to catch the Germans off their balance. In this the allies were partly successful, for they gained ground slightly.

On the morning of the seventeenth fighting again was resumed with the desperation that rivaled that of the big night attack.

At the end of the day it appeared that the Germans had been forced to retire about seven miles.

During the fighting, which lasted all day and into the night, the Germans lost 600 prisoners, aside from the dead and wounded, which could not be computed, and a number of rapid-fire guns.

Darkness made the operations extremely difficult, as the use of searchlights by the rival commanders was refrained from, owing to the danger of exposing their positions.

Hand-to-hand fighting, in which the bayonet was used extensively, resulting in terrific losses, marked the combat as one of the most furious ever fought.

The progress of the battle indicated that the rival supreme commanders are going to leave a decision of the gigantic conflict to the big guns. The struggle is so titanic that mere numerical strength, even when that strength is counted in the millions, has proved itself inadequate to force the issue to a decisive result.

Russians Vanquished.

It was officially announced in Berlin that General von Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian army of Vilna, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth and Twentieth army corps, two reserve divisions, and five divisions of cavalry, has been completely defeated by the Germans. The Russian casualties were heavy.

The number of Russian prisoners is increasing. General von Hindenberg goes on, and the destruction of the Russian army continues. There have been spoils of war in enormous quantities.

President's Reply to Protest.

President Wilson replied to protests from both the warring factions in Europe against alleged breaches of the rules of warfare. His reply in each case can be summed up in the declaration that for the United States to express judgment on the matters at issue would not be consistent with its neutrality.

The text of the president's address in reply to the Belgian commissioners who came to the White House to protest against alleged German atrocities to non-combatants, followed closely that of the reply he sent to Kaiser Wilhelm on the latter's charge that the allies are using dum dum expanding bullets. His reply to President Poincaré's protest was along the same lines.

Germany Would Talk Peace.

Germany has suggested informally that the United States undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace.

The suggestion was made by the imperial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William was desirous of discussing peace, as Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Oscar Straus recently had reported.

No reply was made by Emperor William himself nor did the imperial chancellor indicate whether or not he spoke on behalf of his monarch.

Puts German Loss at 45,000.

G. F. Stewart, correspondent of the London Daily News, telegraphs from Rotterdam: "I learn from a private but absolutely reliable source that during the last fortnight the Germans have been losing in killed, wounded and missing an average of 2,200 men per day. This represents a loss of roughly 45,000 men, of whom it is estimated 14,000 were killed."

Termonde Almost Wholly Destroyed. The Germans completed the destruction of Termonde (Dendermonde). The communal offices were bombarded and are in ruins. The church still stands, though its tower is damaged. The hospital was spared, but all other public buildings and houses were destroyed.

No Proposals for Peace.

Great Britain has received no proposals for peace from Germany or

Austria, according to a message received by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington, from Sir Edward Grey.

The British war office issued another casualty list, which showed that British officers are still falling in large numbers on the battlefield.

Thousands of Belgians Slain. A telegram to the London Observer from a correspondent at Antwerp says:

"The authorities are preparing an official casualty list of the operations at Liege and I am informed it will show that no fewer than 27,000 Belgian soldiers were killed in that heroic defense."

There is a high death rate among the German officers. The ratio of wounded to the dead is about two to one. The total casualties, as given out in Berlin, are 6,535 killed, 8,331 seriously and 42,242 slightly wounded.

Russians to Have 7,000,000.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work, for, according to a Rome dispatch, an army of 900,000 Russians is marching into central Poland, followed by another army of 2,000,000, while a third army, also aggregating 2,000,000, is coming from more distant regions and will reach the front in October. It is said Russia will soon have 7,000,000 men on the move.

Britain Out \$166,500,000. Calculations based on official returns show that the cost to Britain of 43 days of war, continuing from August 1, when disbursements began, has been about \$166,500,000, or at the rate of \$3,870,000 per day.

Announce Fall of Maubeuge. Herlin has officially announced that the fall of Maubeuge took place on September 5, with 400 guns and 40,000 prisoners.

Galilieri Confident. "The Germans are compelled to keep up a constant bombardment," said General Galilieri. "The allies can afford to wait and to refresh their troops before making a grand assault all along the line. At the present time the conflict seems to be little more than an artillery duel, but I look for a decisive turn when our heavy batteries at the front are re-enforced. The Germans now hold strong positions, but I think that they will not be able to maintain them."

"The people have confidence in the mastery strategy of General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French. The troops believe in them implicitly. The allies' army will doubtless maneuver to sweep a terrific shock against the weak points in the German lines, after a long, hard bombardment. It may be two weeks before the final stage of the battle is reached, but we believe there can be but one result—victory for the allies."

Many Men Engaged. It is believed that at least 2,700,000 men are engaged along the mighty battle front from Noyon to Braine and Thiancourt, east of the Meuse. So far, however, there has been but little work for the infantry and cavalry, the issue being waged with heavy artillery.

Russ Take 5,000 Prisoners. Before reaching Krasnoy General Russky's troops defeated a large force of Austrians at Jaworow. The Sixth and Fourteenth Austrian army corps, commanded by General Zeigler and General Borovic, suffered heavy losses before they retreated. The Russians took 5,000 prisoners, 33 guns, and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Fresh Austrian Troops. The Second Austrian corps headquarters are at Vienna, while the Sixth corps comes from Northeast Hungary. The appearance of General Belgier's forces in the battle line shows that the Austrians have rushed to the front troops designed for the defense of Vienna.

Austrian Commander Killed. General Seigler, who is one of the chief strategists of the Austro-Hungarian army, is reported to have been killed.

Sembor, 30 miles southeast of Przemyśl, has also been occupied. It is reported that the greater part of the troops at Przemyśl have retreated toward Cricow, only a small garrison being left to cover the retreat and prevent the Russians from pressing too closely upon the rear.

OWNER RECOVERS \$4240 BANK LOOT

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD YOUTH SAYS HE WAS FORCED TO AID IN HOMESTEAD HOLDUP.

NOW CONSCIENCE STRICKEN

Declares He Purposely Ditched Auto in Flight to Chicago—Expert Bank Robber Planned and Executed the Job.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Joseph Kaufmann, 20 years old, a Chicago electrician, has returned \$4,240 to the officials of the Homestead Bank, which was robbed by two men on Aug. 17, with the confession that he was a participant against his will in the robbery.

He said a man known to him as Frank Wilson, but who has been identified from photographs in police gallery as Frank G. Hohl, an expert bank robber, who recently broke jail after robbing a bank at Altoona, Pa., compelled him, at the point of a revolver, to assist in the robbery, and that he had been conscience stricken ever since.

Posing as a wealthy young banker, and giving his name as Frank Wilson, Hohl made the acquaintance of young Kaufmann in a pool room in Chicago early in July. Kaufmann says in his confession that "Wilson" spent money lavishly and treated him so as to win his friendship. In August he proposed an automobile trip to Pittsburg and asked Kaufmann to go with him as his guest. Kaufmann consented willingly, and they started in a big yellow car.

At Newark, O., Hohl told Kaufmann that he was not a banker, but a bank robber, and that they were then on their way to rob a bank at Homestead. Kaufmann refused to have anything to do with the affair and then Hohl, according to the confession, whipped out a revolver and threatened to kill his young companion unless he agreed to do what he was told.

That night, fearing that he might run away, Hohl is said to have tied Kaufmann to him with a rope. Next day when a couple miles out of Homestead, the men left the automobile and walked into the town, after taking pains to steady their nerves and make them daring, as Hohl explained. Hohl then gave Kaufmann a revolver, loaded with blank cartridges, and drilled him in his part of the coming robbery, explaining that he was to stand on the outside of the bank and fire the blank cartridges at anyone who might attempt to interrupt the robbery.

Kaufmann did as ordered, and while Hohl went into the bank and held up the cashier, he fired several shots at pedestrians attracted to the place by the sound of Hohl's shots.

Kaufmann became so uneasy about his part in the robbery that he went to an attorney in Chicago, who advised him to make immediate restitution. He did so, but the news was suppressed until the present time by detectives who hoped to trap Hohl if he should attempt to communicate with Kaufmann.

Hyde Case Again Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.—Judge Porterfield of the criminal court has granted another continuance of the Hyde murder case, until the first Monday in January, this time at the request of the county prosecutor and against the wishes of Hyde's attorneys. Floyd Jacobs, the county prosecutor, asked for the continuance on the ground that the county did not have money enough to prosecute the case.

Gas Fumes Kill Four Men. Columbus, O.—Four men were killed at the hospital farm, according to a telegram sent by officials of the Athens State Hospital to members of the state board of administration, the governing body. Two other persons were reported probably fatally injured.

Not Guilty of Murder. Herman, Mo.—Merman R. Stiers, accused of murder, was found not guilty by a jury in the Gasconade county circuit court. The jury was out only one hour. Stiers was charged with having caused the deaths of Ferd Metzler and Ernest Heying, whose bodies were found in the river last March.

War Mails Harvester Dividend. New York.—It was decided at a meeting of the directors of the International Harvester Corporation here not to declare the usual dividend on common stock of the corporation, in view of the existing European conditions.

Tennessee Horses for War. Nashville, Tenn.—Lawrence Wright of this city, a horse dealer, is buying Middle Tennessee horses to carry British cavalrymen and haul British artillery, under contracts the British government has placed with Chicago and St. Louis companies.

Eight Give Skin for Wounded. Webb City, Mo.—Mrs. W. M. Drury, a victim of a motor car wreck on the M & N A. railway in August was taken to the city hospital here to have pieces of skin from eight other persons grafted on her wounds. This was necessary to save her life.

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do."—Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.



Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, MO. 39-1914.

DESCRIPTION WAS ALL RIGHT

Not Just What Jones Was Looking for, But Brown Surely Had Told the Truth.

As Brown landed on the platform he ran full butt into Jones.

"Where bound, Jones, and why such speed?" queried Brown.

"Just off to Seashell on the Mud, and am anxious to get some fruit before I start."

"Fruit? Just the thing! Now she's just off, jump in that carriage. I left a fine pear in the corner."

Jones got in and started searching around.

"My friend said he left a fine pear in the corner," explained Jones, as an old lady sniffed angrily at the way he searched round her.

"Guess he meant that corner, my man," she snapped.

Jones looked and saw a young couple blushing furiously.

Empty Titles.

The emperor of Austria, it has been noted, lays claim to the title marquis of Antwerp. If all European sovereigns could make good their minor territorial titles there would, indeed, be a reconstruction of the map. The king of Italy, for instance, is officially styled king of Sardinia, France, Spain and England, of Italy and Jerusalem, of Greece and Alexandria, of Hamburg and Sicily, Master of the Deep, King of the Earth. The king of Spain also claims to be king of Jerusalem, king of Galicia (a title shared with the emperor of Austria), and, in addition, king of Gibraltar, of the West Indies and of India.

Queer Talk.

"So poor old Bill has gone under." "Yes, they say his business is going up."

Regular Rates.

"Pa, what are literary emoluments?" "About five dollars a story, son, and five dollars for a poem."

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable.

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover."

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength."

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods."

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves "There's a Reason."

Look in place for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Have read the above letters? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.